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# The Hong Kong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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June 5, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 81  
Humidity " 86  
" 75

June 5, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 81  
Humidity " 90  
" 83

7673 日六月四

TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1917.

二月五日英語版 DAILY TELEGRAPH  
38 PER ANNUM.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

### THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

Some Reassuring Features.

London, June 4: In connection with the confused and conflicting news from Petrograd it is important to remember that there is no censorship; hence all sorts of reports, with which Petrograd is filled, and which in the present constantly changing conditions are unsuitable, may be cabled unshaded.

Reassuring features are M. Kerensky's reception by the armies and his speeches thereon. It is also a fact that the Peasants' Congress has shown itself strong against a separate peace and has overwhelmingly elected men like M. Kerensky to its executive, while the extremists, M. Gorky and M. Lenin, only polled a few votes.

On the other hand, reports from Cronstadt and regarding the economic situation are somewhat disquieting. Cronstadt is filled with extremists and visionaries and youthful chauvinists.

M. Lemanoff threatens to land sailors at Petrograd to overthrow the Government. The latter, however, is supported by the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates, is determined not to flinch and is confident of gaining the upper hand.

### Warship Crews' Demands.

London, June 4: News from Petrograd continues to be confusing. The latest report is that Russian warships are en route to Petrograd in order that the crews may demand a re-election of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Delegates which they allege consists too little of the bourgeoisie; and also the handing over of the Tsar.

### THE UNREST IN CHINA.

A Provisional Government Formed.

London, June 4: Reuter's correspondent at Shanghai says that, after a conference, the militarists formed a Provisional Government consisting of Hsu Shih-chang, who has held many offices of State, as Dictator, and Wang Shih-chen, at present Acting Premier, as Premier.

### Militarists in Control.

London, June 4: Reuter's correspondent at Peking says that the Central Government will henceforth be completely isolated, as the militarists have established a strict censorship of the telegraphs.

### JAPANESE POLITICS.

National Commission to be Organised.

London, June 4: Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo says that after a meeting of the leaders of all political parties the Premier, Count Terauchi, informed the Cabinet that the leaders had agreed to preserve national unity in war time, and accordingly a National Commission, including the leaders, would be organised for the purpose of considering the carrying out of diplomatic measures and policies under the direction of the Emperor.

### BRAZIL'S EFFORT.

To Help the Allies to the Full.

London, June 4: Reuter learns from an authoritative source that it is certain Brazil will utilise all her resources in the war.

With a population of twenty millions she can soon raise an Army which should prove of considerable assistance in the European war theatre.

As far as is known forty-two fine German ships have been seized in Brazil practically undamaged, and will be immediately placed at the disposal of the Allies.

### A BOMB ATTACK ON BRUGES.

London, June 4: According to an Admiralty announcement, the Commodore at Dunkirk carried out a bomb attack last night on Bruges Dock and Canal with good results.

### ALBANIAN INDEPENDENCE.

London, June 4: According to Reuter's correspondent at Rome, a proclamation was issued at Argyro Castro on March 6, establishing the independence and unity of all Albania under an Italian Protectorate.

### NORWEGIAN SHIPPING LOSSES.

London, June 4: Forty-nine Norwegian ships, of a tonnage of 75,297, were sunk in May and twenty-one lives were lost.

### AN AIRMAN KILLED.

London, June 4: An officially announced that Captain, Captain Ball, who

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

### THE WESTERN OFFENSIVE.

Germans Being Heavily Shelled.

London, June 4: According to Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, 112 prisoners were taken from three regiments in yesterday's counter-attack to the south of Sochets, in which the enemy employed over a division, as they were under the concentrated fire of our batteries. They suffered from our guns, razing the buildings and rendering them shelterless. Nevertheless they fell back slowly fighting hard. To-day the Germans are being heavily shelled.

### A Post Recaptured.

London, June 4: Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig in a report says:—We recaptured the post lost during the night of Saturday south-west of Omerie.

We repulsed night raids south-west of La Bassée and in the neighbourhood of Neuve-Chapelle.

We entered the enemy's trenches east of Vermelles.

### Another Enemy Attack.

London, June 4: A French communiqué says:—The artillery duel became violent last night to the north-west of Froidmont Farm.

An enemy attack shortly before ten o'clock on a salient of our line gained a footing in some of our advanced elements.

After their bloody defeat of yesterday, the Germans have not renewed attempts on the Vauclerc and California plateaux, but have confined themselves to a fairly lively bombardment of our trenches.

Nine enemy aeroplanes and a captive balloon have been brought down. The occupants of three aeroplanes, including three officers, have been captured.

Enemy aeroplanes bombed Nancy and Dunkirk. There were several civilian victims at Dunkirk.

### THE SOCIALIST CONFERENCE.

Patriotic Stand by Seaman's Union.

London, June 4: The Executive of the National Seamen's and Firemen's Union has passed a resolution refusing to permit members to man any vessel conveying pacifists to Stockholm or to Petrograd unless they sign a guarantee that they will insist on restitution for the murder of Allied seamen and for the destruction of Allied ships by U-boats.

The Union has instructed Mr. Tom Mann to proceed to Petrograd to submit their views.

### RENEWED ATTACKS BY RUSSIANS.

London, June 4: A Russian official wireless message states:—Our scouts, surmounting four rows of wire entanglements at Nsw Mossor, in the direction of Kovel, dispersed a barrier guard.

We penetrated entanglements and drove out the enemy from trenches in the region of Peni, in the Carpathians.

### ACTIVITY ON THE ITALIAN FRONT.

London, June 4: An Italian official message states:—Enemy artillery became more intense to the east of Gorizia, and extended from Vertobos to the coast. It was particularly violent at San Marco, upon the Doso and Faizi lines and to the east of Flondar. We replied, effectively stopping attacks.

Enemy attacks penetrated the western slopes of San Marco, but our reinforcements severely drove the attackers back.

### THE AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS.

London, June 4: Reuter's correspondent at Melbourne states that a revised final count in the Federal elections gives the following results:—53 Nationalists (being Coalitionists under Mr. Hughes); and 22 Labourites, in the House of Representatives; and 24 Nationalists and 12 Labourites, in the Senate.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.]

### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### INVESTITURE IN HYDE PARK.

London, June 3: London yesterday witnessed the first open air investiture since the Crimean War, when the King in Hyde Park decorated 381 officers and men for war services, including eleven winners of Victoria Crosses and the Commanders and men of the Broke and Swift. The weather was very fine and the Royal pavilion was lined with rows of chairs for the recipients, together with the representatives of the Dominions, the Allies and other distinguished persons. Thousands witnessed the impressive ceremony.

### A GERMAN CONSPIRACY.

Chicago, June 3: Fourteen persons including Baron Beswicke, the German ex-Council at Chicago, have been indicted before the Federal Court charged with conspiring to foment rebellion in India.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

### THE WESTERN FRONT.

British Receive a Slight Check.

London, June 3: Field Marshal Haig reports: Force fighting took place all day with varying fortunes southward of Souchez River. The enemy lost heavily in our first attack and subsequently delivered a number of violent counter-attacks with considerable forces owing to which we were unable to maintain the progress made this morning. We took 22 prisoners in these operations. Our patrols and raiders took prisoners eastward of Laveyse and southward of Wytschaete.

We brought down ten aeroplanes and four of ours are missing.

### "A Very Brilliant Little Advance."

London, June 3: Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters give details of the very brilliant little advance on the Souchez River which has been referred to by Sir Douglas Haig. The Canadians stormed and occupied the central electric power generating station and the brickworks between Avio and Eleudre-le-Auvette. They crossed the river and established a post on the north bank making prisoners of eighty. The fight still continues. There is great reciprocal artillery activity and the airmen are very busy.

### The Reason for the Lull.

London, June 3: Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters writing on June 1 emphasises that the bigger the effort in the modern offensive the longer are the pauses between operations. This is the real reason for the present lull.

### French Positions Maintained.

London, June 4: A French communiqué says: Units belonging to two German divisions participated in the attacks on Vauclerc and California plateau. The Germans at Vauclerc assaulted in dense waves, sometimes shoulder to shoulder.

The first attack retired in disorder. The second attack was accompanied by liquid fire and momentarily stopped our advanced trenches but was immediately ejected. We maintained the positions entirely.

### FURTHER BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

London, June 3: The following are among the birthday honours:

Honorary Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George; The Sultan of Perak.

Honorary Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George; Emir Kans.

Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George; Mr. H. G. Dering M.V.O., Minister at Bangkok.

Knighthoods: Mr. Elias Kadourie (Hongkong), Justices Beaman (Bombay) and Chanhuri (Fort William), Mr. Vachha (Bombay Corporation), Mr. Bray (President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce), Mr. H. J. Stanley (Indian Civil Service), Mr. M. Nethersole C.I.E. (ex-Inspector General of Irrigation in India), Mr. McLead (Chairman, East India section, London Chamber of Commerce), Mr. C. E. Mallat (ex-Secretary for Indian Students at the India Office).

### THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

#### Power of Army Increasing.

Kiev, June 4:

M. Kerensky, replying to speeches by the Military Delegates, said that after touring the whole of Russia and the front he could affirm that what had been regarded as the dying agony of the army was but the laborious travail of New Russia. Notwithstanding the destruction of the old discipline, the power of the army was increasing daily, based on a new and intelligent discipline, while fraternisation with the enemy had completely ceased.

M. Kerensky reviewed the troops, who gave him an ovation.

### German Peace Overtures.

Petrograd, June 4: The Russians detained the Saxon Lieutenant Rabenste who came to the Russian lines with provocative peace proposals. German aeroplanes dropped demands for his return by the 5th of June, otherwise he would be terribly avenged. The Russians replied that Rabenste was regarded as a deserter and had been sent to the interior of Russia.

### U.S. Commission Arrives.

Washington, June 4: It is learned that the American Commission, headed by Mr. Elihu Root, has arrived in Russia.

### VENEZUELA'S ATTITUDE.

Washington, June 4: The Venezuelan Minister denies that Germany has turned over to Venezuela the control of Santa Margarita. He says that Venezuela is benevolently neutral to the United States and will never grant a submarine base to Germany.

### A NAVY WEEK.

London, June 4: It has been arranged to hold a Navy Week from the 2nd July to the 20th July, when entertainments will be held throughout the United Kingdom. The week will be devoted to the Navy.

WEATHER FORECAST.

CLOUDY.

Temperature 20° F.

Humidity 80%.

Wind 10 m.p.h.

Clouds 60%.

Pressure 29.86 in.

Wind direction N.W.

Wind force 3.

Wind gusts 4.

Wind direction N.W.

Wind force 3.

Wind gusts 4.

Wind direction N.W.

Wind force 3.

Wind gusts 4.

Wind direction N.W.

Wind force 3.

Wind gusts 4.

Wind direction N.W.

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Wind gusts 4.

Wind direction N.W.

Wind force 3.

Wind gusts 4.

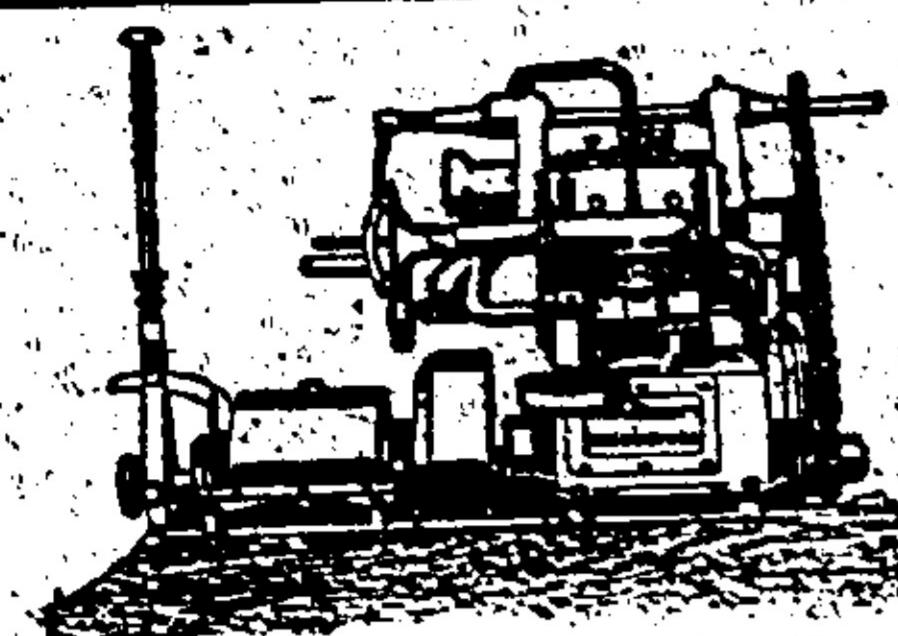
Wind direction N.W.

Wind force 3.

Wind gusts 4.

Wind direction N.W.

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

## LESSONS IN CHINESE.

M. LEE HEE FUK, Chinese graduate  
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A Shanghai Appointment.  
Under instruction from H. B. Peacock, Charge d'Affaires in Peking, Mr. Harry H. Fox has assumed charge of the Shanghai Office of the Commercial Attaché to His Majesty's Legation in Peking, says the Shanghai Mercury.

Died at Yokohama.  
One of the most interesting characters in Yokohama, Mr. Augustus Jessie Bowe, died this morning on May 20. Mr. Bowe's death was caused by a combination of tuberculosis and general septicile, ill from which he had been suffering for several months. He was 71 years old.

Kingston Free of Opium.  
Nanking, May 23rd.—An official of the British Legation has been travelling to all the places privately to investigate the actual conditions of opium, but so far he has not found any place where the poppy is being cultivated. The 26th of May, being the 20th day of the 3rd Moon, which is the promised date for total prohibition, the investigation has been concluded and he returned to Peking on that day.

Widows of War-Time.  
Of the increase of \$200,000,000, or 58 per cent, in Japan's merchandise export trade of 1916, a Yokohama letter to the London Economist says that it is due, first, to export of war munitions; second, to purchases by the United States, because of her prosperity; third, to trade with Australasia and the Middle East, which Europe had formerly controlled; fourth, to revival of business activity in China, partly in consequence of the rise in silver.

America and Japan.  
President Wilson has sent the following cabled greetings to the America-Japan Society of Tokyo: "Viscount Kaneko, Tokyo: It is with a deep sense of gratification that I received the greetings of the America-Japan Society, and the assurance of good will of so many representative Japanese and resident Americans. I assure you that such support is a notable factor in discharging the great responsibility which has devolved upon us in joining with the Allied forces in combating the aggression of Germany.—Woodrow Wilson."

American Memorial Service.  
The American Memorial Service, preceding Decoration Day, which was arranged by the American-Song Service Committee, was held on May 27 at the Masonic Hall, Shanghai, under the presidency of Judge Charles S. Lebigier. The Invocation was given by Dr. Frank D. Gamble well. The hymns were specially appropriate and included the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," "Star Spangled Banner," and "America." "Slabat Mater" was rendered by the American School Orchestra, and this was followed by a Scripture reading by Lieut. John Sanford. Mr. J. J. Connell and Mr. E. G. Neff sang a duet and a prayer was conducted by the Rev. E. C. Lobdell. Addresses were given by the Rev. Mr. Garrick, D.D., and Judge Lebigier.

Australian Troops' Proud Record.  
The King recently inspected Salisbury Plain troops from the Regiments of the Australian Imperial Force. On the conclusion of his inspection, His Majesty sent the following message to Major General the Hon. Sir Alexander Moore—Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men—I am very glad to have had an opportunity of inspecting the various training units of the Australian Imperial Force, and I wish to express my satisfaction with the progress of the fine body of men you command today. Your valour and gallantry, with credit to your time, comes from the splendid Australian Division of the Army, whose deeds and fighting qualities have been known to the world over the past month. Do not forget the names of your brave men, and let me assure you that the proud record of the Australian Imperial Force will be handed down to posterity.

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T. 22204, T. 22205, T. 22206.

T. 22207, T. 22208, T. 22209.

T. 22210, T. 22211, T. 22212.

T. 22213, T. 22214, T. 22215.

T. 22216, T. 22217, T. 22218.

T. 22219, T. 22220, T. 22221.

T. 22222, T. 22223, T. 22224.

T. 22225, T. 22226, T. 22227.

T. 22228, T. 22229, T. 22230.

T. 22231, T. 22232, T. 22233.

T. 22234, T. 222



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TELEPHONE 16.

BIRTH.

GOFF.—At Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A., the wife of Harold Lufkin Goff (nee "Georgie" Treszis of Yokohama),—a son.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

MRS. TAKAHASHI and the Staff of the Japanese Consulate General, Hongkong, wish to express their heartfelt thanks for the kind attendance of friends at the funeral of the late Consul-General S. Takahashi, also for the floral tributes sent and the expressions of deep sympathy tendered.

DEATH.

STONE.—At Tokyo, on the 3d instant, William Henry Stone, M.I.T.E., Foreign Secretary, Imperial Dept. of Communications, in his 80th year. R.I.P.

### The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1917.

#### BRITISH TRADE IN CHINA.

In yesterday's issue, we referred briefly to the able address delivered last month by Mr. Archibald Rose, C.I.E., the British Commercial Attaché at Shanghai, to a well attended meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce. The address dealt comprehensively and suggestively with a subject of deep interest to those producers at Home interested in the China market and to British commercial concerns established in the Far East. The subject discussed was "The Prospects of British Trade Extension in China"—a matter of more importance than ever before in view of the certainty of increased economic pressure from our commercial competitors once the great European struggle has terminated. In Mr. Rose's address we have a clear statement pointing chiefly to the fact that, with the new conditions, new methods will be desirable, if not, indeed, imperative. This view, which is succinctly and lucidly elaborated by Mr. Rose, will, we feel sure, receive ready endorsement by British merchants situated in China. Indeed, if the producers at Home are as ready to co-operate with British merchants in China in bringing about the necessary changes as British merchants will be to co-operate with them, then the sound advice contained in Mr. Rose's address should present few, if any, serious difficulties in being realised.

Mr. Rose prefaced his address by an observation that gives promise of even brighter times for our commercial prosperity in China in the future than we have experienced in the past. He said that in recent visits to the great industrial centres of the North Country and the Midlands he had found everywhere "a great and unexpected interest in the China market." This increased interest is no doubt due to a realisation of the fact that there is a very general feeling that the great war has been paid for by the increased product of industry in the United Kingdom; that that increased product will need a better organisation of foreign markets; and that China probably offers a greater scope than any other market for the absorption of commodities. This view, we believe, will be readily endorsed by British merchants in China, and therefore, as Mr. Rose points out, it is incumbent upon producers at Home and distributors in China to set themselves, without delay, to the task of coping with the new conditions that will present themselves. We are of Mr. Rose's opinion that it is a fallacy to think that China has reached the limit of her consumption. China, with increased development, will inevitably have increased requirements, and there is unquestionably a vast field for commercial exploration in her territory. To those who are best organised, most adaptable, readiest to meet the demands of the market, China for many years is certain to provide a market well worth devoting very serious attention to.

Referring to the question of distribution, the point was discussed as to the advisability of utilising the services of non-British firms, as in pre-war days. No doubt many non-British firms do excellent work for our Home producers, but that does not alter the fact that equally as good, and we should think in most cases, better work could be done by purely British houses. There must in future be more patriotism manifested in our business affairs than was the custom in the easy-going past; and never again, no matter what economic policy may be paramount, should British commodities be distributed by other than by purely British agencies. The corrupt influences of a contrary course were evident when a large portion of our trade passed through the hands of German firms, who did not, as we now know, scruple to undermine our interests to their own advantage. British commerce, made more adaptable to the probable needs of the near future, can be safely left in the hands of British firms in China, to the mutual advantage of the producer at Home and the distributor in the Far East. We shall refrain from commenting upon Mr. Rose's observations on the British Consular service in China, not because we approve wholly of what he said, but because the Chairman officially endorsed all that Mr. Rose said about the good work done by the Consular and Diplomatic service in China. No doubt British merchants have received support from the Consular Service, and no doubt also they would have received more had the Service been more amenable to common-sense, business-like methods. No Consular Service of much value to its members can be maintained unless it realises that it can only justify its existence by doing its work expeditiously and in a manner which is acceptable to the public.

Hongkong's New Knight.

The news of the honour conferred by His Majesty the King upon Mr. (now Sir) Ellis Kadoorie has been received in the Colony, as it will doubtless be received elsewhere in the Far East, with very much gratification. Sir Ellis Kadoorie has long been prominent in the Colony and in Shanghai as a most generous benefactor and as one who has always had the welfare of his fellow townsmen at heart. As one keenly interested in the subject of education, and a one alive to the great and far-reaching benefit to be derived from educational institutions when conducted on sound lines, Sir Ellis has identified himself, both in Shanghai and Hongkong, with many such institutions, all of which, thanks largely to the deep personal interest he took in them, are to-day, we believe, fully serving the useful purpose intended. In other directions, as is well-known, Sir Ellis has likewise proved himself to be a generous and broad-minded benefactor to the Colony. In our article yesterday we referred in detail to Sir Ellis's many philanthropic activities, and it is therefore unnecessary to recapitulate these. We should like to emphasise, however, that the quiet geniality of the new knight and his manifest ability in many directions, together with his unassuming manner, his kindly hospitality in private and in public—never more delightfully in evidence than when he was playing the part of host at Race Meetings—have gained for him a wide circle of friends among all classes of the community. These all will hear of the honour conferred by His Majesty with much satisfaction, and with the hope that Sir Ellis Kadoorie may long be spared to enjoy this signal mark of Royal favour in recognition of many generous and thoughtful actions.

The Chinese Situation.

Without any wish to be unduly pessimistic, one feels that trouble really is coming again to poor China, and that once more she must bleed from wounds inflicted by the hands of some of her own selfish children. There are abundant rumours from the capital, conflicting enough in all conscience, but not one of them encouraging us to hope that the situation is likely to improve. At the moment of writing, the latest news is that Li Yuan-hung is resigning the Presidentship, that a provisional Government is being formed under a Dictator, and that our reactionary friend, Chang Pao, who has never at any time been at the trouble of distinguishing his pro-Manchu intentions, is adding fuel to fire. With the establishment of the new censorship of which Reuter speaks to day, we are unlikely for some time to get any really important and reliable information from the North for some while to come; and it is to be feared that when that news arrives, it will tell of bloodshed. For the real Chinese patriots one feels unexpressibly sorry; their hands are tied, and, whichever way they look, there seems to be no hope, for the country is, as much as ever, the sport of equestrians, party-promoters and place-hunters, and it is a case of "O Judge, thou art fated to brutalise; and men have lost their reason." And so the Chinese who love their country, and who know that, with decent combination and fair give-and-take, it would soon become a recognised Power, can only sit by helpless, knowing the futility of trying to make headway against the overwhelming forces of treason and self-seeking. What is to be the end? What can be the end—other than a son by the reigning?

The weaklings and the schemers have done what they have done with their eyes open; for the fool or the blind man rarely appears in the politics of China; and the obvious assumption is that the parties that are the cause of this latest trouble have as much love for their country as they have for truth or justice or honesty.

Pessimistic Views in Japan.

Tokyo, May 24.—The news of General Kijuro's dismissal came as a great surprise in Japan. Some are inclined to take a gloomy view concerning the future political situation.

DAY BY DAY.

WE ARE NO LONGER HAPPY AS SOON AS WE WISH TO BE HAPPIER.—Lamotte.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is the first anniversary of the death of President Yuan Shih-kai.

The Dollar. The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 4.15/16d.

Chinese Festival. To-morrow, according to the Chinese calendar, is the festival of Mang-sheng, or "Sprouting Seeds."

Stabbed.

A Chinese has been taken to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from the effects of a stab wound under the right eye which was inflicted by another man.

Fell from Window.

A Chinese has been conveyed to the Government Civil Hospital suffering from injuries received owing to falling out of a window at his residence in Third Street.

A Fatal Fall.

On Sunday afternoon, a houseboy employed at the Astor House Hotel was engaged cleaning the windows when he overbalanced and fell to the ground. He was killed immediately.

Alice Memorial Hospital.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Funds of the Hospitals:—Mrs. Wilson, Melbourne, £6; T. Arnott, \$10.

Junk Masters Fined.

At the Marine Court this morning, before Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N., two junk masters were charged with not coming up to the examination launch as they were entering the harbour. In each case a fine of \$10 was imposed.

Men's Club.

Friends of the Men's Club will be interested to hear that as the activation of the Men's Club comes on the 1st of the Services Entertainment Fund it has been decided to transfer the balance of

\$34.65 standing to the credit of the Men's Club to the credit of the Services Entertainment Fund. Donations to the Fund may, however, be earmarked Men's Club and will be devoted entirely to the activities which concern that organization.

Old Man.

An elderly Chinese strongly objected to being called "old man" by an Indian watchman. The story of the Chinese was that defendant assaulted him. First of all he called out "old man" three times, and then said:

"Have you not got any money?"

He then handed over a \$10 note and asked complainant to take it. Complainant said he would not dare accept it, and said he would take defendant to the Police Station and tell the story to the sergeant. The Indian then assaulted him with a stick. Defendant said he was a watchman at the Asiatic Petroleum Company and went to complainant to buy vegetables. His Worship said he could not believe the story of either party, and defendant would be discharged.

A "COOL" THEFT.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with stealing an electric fan.

Detective Sergeant Cockle said defendant was guilty of an old trick adopted by fan thieves at this time of the year.

The fan had been purchased by a woman, and defendant called upon her, representing himself, from the shop where the fan had been bought. He said it had tie "helpers" actually trying to save the man from being struck.

The master said defendant was not a regular folk, and had no authority to fetch the fan.

BOXING POINTS.

The Question of a Referee's Discretion.

In view of the recent discussions which have taken place concerning the exercise of a referee's discretion in boxing matches, the following from Boozing will be read with interest. It is prompted by a query concerning the Sgt. Curson and Gordon Sims bout, when Sims was assisted back into the ring in the 12th round, after he had fallen through the ropes and was lying on the outside edge of the stage, which Boozing says was, of course, in fit contravention of the rule, which ordains that any contestant who is down must "get up unassisted within 10 seconds."

The journal continues:—It is also one of those breaches of the rules which occur more or less frequently—and, again one of those which might be argued should invariably entail instant disqualification of the contestant so assisted. But bide a wee. Rule 9 of the N.S.C. code expressly states that "the referee should decide (1) any question not provided for in these rules; (2) the interpretation of any of these rules"; a clause which presents that "official with a very wide and very necessary discretion."

Please to remember this "discretion," for it is one of those things which, alas! 95 per cent. of boxing enthusiasts, and of which again, alas! some 50 per cent. of unblushing referees make a habit of ignoring. Time and again one will hear indignant assertions that such-and-such boxers ought to have been disqualified, that the referee must be a minicompoor, or worse, for failing in his plain duty in that respect. "What about the rules?" these protesters bawl at you, in blissful and amasing oblivion of their own very easy acquaintance with them—and particularly of their ignorance of Rule 9, which expressly allows the referee a wide and a wise latitude.

A referee who knows his business will disqualify one man for some breach of the rules, and then in the very next contest pass over, with reproof or caution, another man guilty of a precisely similar breach, simply because he has satisfied himself that in the former case the foul was either deliberate, or at all events prejudicial to the other fellow's chances, while in the second its intention may not have been clear to the referee, who may also conclude at the same time that its effects were neither hurtful nor harmful to anything, but the aesthetic sense.

Now let us come back to the Curzon-Sims affair, and incidentally to other similar affairs which may occur to the mind. Sims and others did not rise "unassisted" and yet were permitted to continue. This was very wrong and regrettable, of course, but then in all these instances we may say that the "assistance" was rendered by over officious or ultra-excited and sympathetic spectators, who by so doing presented the referee with opportunities for the exercise of discretion. Had the seconds or obvious supporters (financial or otherwise) of any of these men rushed to raise them, the referee could have no option. Disqualification must have followed, for the breach would have been infinitely more serious than that of the entry into the ring by one of the seconds in a contest—of which more anon. For such assistance, or even the tender of it, must be accepted as a practical confession that the fallen boxer cannot rise without assistance.

The help rendered by the officious spectators, on the other hand, might mean anything or nothing. In such a case it is up to the referee to decide whether it is a nice point, as you will say, if you will but pause to think about it. And having done so, can you blame any referee who, in the last-mentioned respect, is willy-nilly compelled to count out or disqualify by their amateurish made.

He did not return, and at length the woman went to the shop and was there told that the fan had not been brought them. She said it had tie "helpers" actually trying to save the man from being struck.

The master said defendant was not a regular folk, and had no authority to fetch the fan. The referee concluded that it would be more charitable to give the fallen boxer the benefit of any doubt which may be in his mind.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The hymn, "O God, our help in ages past," with which the American Service of Commemoration at St Paul's Cathedral opened, has for a long time been Mr. Arquith's favourite hymn. John Bright used to speak in the simplest terms of this hymn, which he described as "the best in the language." Mr. Liddon, on being told of John Bright's opinion, said: "I should not say the best, but one of the three best." It is a great tribute to the memory of Dr. Watts, "the Graphic Doctor" that his hymn should be sung on all great national occasions; but it is an ironical reflection that were the little doctor alive to-day he would not be allowed to preach in the Cathedral where his hymn is so often sung.

The debt of Downing Street—the hub of the Empire, as it has been termed—to America is worth recalling to-day. Downing, who built and named it, was born in America and educated at Harvard, where he built his own rooms of timber and glass. On coming to London he showed his Transatlantic enterprise by buying the lane leading to the Royal cockpit at Whitehall and erecting thereon what are believed to have been the first brick-houses of importance in the metropolis.

By a felicitous coincidence the Aisne, where the French are making their brilliant new "push," figured prominently in the earliest known military annals of what is now called France. It is the ancient Axona, to which a Roman poet, who had clearly never seen the sluggish stream, applied the ludicrously inappropriate epithet "torrential." Caesar during the second year (B.C. 57) of his Gallic campaign encamped on the banks of the Aisne, which flowed, he says, to the farthest frontier of the Gauls. From his movements we may infer that the river was near the northern boundary. These Gauls were the wily tribe of Gauls who gave the name to modern Reims.

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With the life of an Army boot being estimated at just over six weeks, the amount of leather being consumed by the belligerents is well imagined. And leather is employed for more things than boots. Germany used to export twice as much leather as any other nation in the world, whilst we used to import £17,000,000 more leather than we exported.

To say that Panama is famous for its hat, says a quizzical correspondent, is rather like saying Mr. Gladstone is famous for his bags. For Panama has no other connection with the republic than bearing its name. The finest quality straw known as "Panamas," come from Jipijapa, in Ecuador, and called in South America generally "Sombrero de Jipijapa." There are inferior qualities made in other parts of South and Central America, called "Panamas" in Europe, but they cannot compare with the genuine product of Jipijapa.

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You can break the law in America in strange ways. The Daily News. There was a life in goal at Tacoma's Bodkin, and Paul Haffan, sentenced to six months' imprisonment by the Supreme Court of Washington State on a charge of disorderly conduct, continued his incarceration in the vital spirit of the sport. At boxing, the referee is both umpire and, in the last-mentioned respect, opposing captain. Will our spectators recognise this fact and encourage this spirit? They will, and the boxers themselves will all be better men for the change.

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## FROM THE PULPIT.

## Uncalculating Goodness.

Notes of a sermon by the Rev. Kirk Macnchie at Union Church on Sunday morning.

"They drop on the pastures of the wilderness"—Psalm 65/12. "One can imagine a world where the showers which water the earth should not drop upon the pastures of the wilderness; but it would not be a pleasant place. At some future time it is conceivable, control of the elements may be obtained, and men will arrange that rain shall only fall where it can make things grow which they can eat, or work into fibre, or extract explosives from. Happily long before that time you and I will have made our journeys to some other world where, we trust, there will be more humour and less provision, and affairs will not be managed by a board of utilitarians. No gives and take, no come and go, nothing uncalculated, nothing left to waste—that is what you will get if you are going to stop the showers from dropping upon the pastures of the wilderness. I do not mean waste, in the culpable sense, but I do not want a world in which nobody will ever have a chance to demand, "To what purpose is this waste?" For that would be a world without generous acts, warm impulses, overflowing benediction from any source. There would be no overflows of any kind, of course, in a purely utilitarian world. Every river would be kept strictly within its banks, which is wise when destructive floods are to be feared, but there are overflows which are not destructive, and would the world be improved if the children never had chance to float a tub in the farmyard or skate over the meadows in winter? I think not, and neither should we all be happier and better if we all became incarnations of prudence and efficiency, never spent an hour or a copper save for some tangible result, never read a book which didn't impart instruction, never yielded to an impulse unaccountable or even a trifle foolish, never turned our watering can upon some patch of sand.

Someone possibly thinks this strange talk from the pulpit. Is it not the pulpit's business to bid us be serious, to check our all too strong inclinations to fritter away time and effort, and point us, like Solomon, to the ant for our model? Well not even Solomon could say everything at any one time, and anyway the ant is a very limited little personality, and hardly affords an all-round example to us humans, industrious and painstaking though she be. Besides, she is blinder than a bat in pursuit of her limited ends, and ruthless as a German submarine—in short you are not an ant, but a man or a woman or a healthy minded girl or boy, and why should you want the pulpit to be narrower than healthy human nature? Not censorship, but sympathy is the pulpit's business, censoring in its place of course, but springing out of sympathy, the only source of any censorship which ever does any good. And the pulpit does not reflect the Bible if it is narrower than life, so we do not stray from the track by claiming a place in life for here and there an hour, a thought, an exertion, which is, no more wonderfully and measurably useful than one of those showers which it pleases God to drop upon the wilderness.

But now comes another friend, our friend Dryasdust this time, armed with a commentary or Bible dictionary or other admirable deposit from the ant-hill. And he informs me I have been all wrong. The wilderness, he points out, is not the "Sahara desert," but uncultivated land where flocks are grazed in the summer season. Quite so, and obviously without any critical apparatus. But what sketches are wasted when the flocks never crop or could crop, some of them inaccessible, others mere stone or sand where nothing worth cropping could grow. But when God visits the land and waters it He does not do it by our boundaries. All the paths drop "finesse," and

some of them go where man has hardly trod. "The river of God is full of water," says the psalm, and sometimes they overflow traceable intention or calculation. That is one of the things which make this world a good place to live in, better, for instance than that other world which we call the planet Mars, where if there is water at all it has to be doled out with care, and if there are people none of them dare spill a drop of it. There is no moisture there for weeds or flowers or anything off the narrow track of what can be used for keeping souls and bodies together. I am glad not to live there; it might suit friend D. yadust.

I should like to take our friend round the glens and hills of our own lovely island, say in April when the azaleas are out, or later the lillies or hydrangeas. Let him consider these lillies of the field, how they grow, out of the way where scarce a human eye may light on them for days. To what purpose these blazes of beauty, brilliant in the sun, with none to admire or enjoy, or even to search for a reason why? "Born to blush unseen, and waste their sweetness on the desert air?" Ah, that word, "waste" lets out the secret there. It is an arrant tell-tale, and the tale is the old story of our habit of reckoning everything "according to the measure of a man." What a fallacy that whatever cannot be turned to conscious human enjoyment is so much waste, that beauty had well as not be as not be observed, and admired. But blossoms flourish in profusion though quite unavailable for our table decorations or books of botany or interesting herbariums. They have uses of their own for the birds of the air and the creatures of the field, and they express some part of the glory of God. Who, before He made man, made a great deal else, and said of each work in its season that behold, it was very good.

There may, no doubt, be some purpose definable in terms of utility for every drop that falls upon the pastures of the wilderness, if we were able to trace it out. But I don't know that we need be keen upon the tracing, and one good end at any rate is served if we learn to recognise and rejoice in that prodigality of goodness and beneficence which light upon our lives from the Father who causes His rain to fall and His sun to rise upon both the evil and the good. There is a certain indiscriminateness about God's bestowments. We greatly misjudge it if we mistake it for moral indifference, but it is there, and if it were not there I doubt it would go ill with you and me. "Ye shall be like a watered garden," says the Lord, of those who respond to Him, and I would fain have some corner within that tended spot. But I am glad as an erring human creature to remember many a time that when God sends down blessing there is enough of it to drop even upon the pastures of the wilderness. For though I may stray out of the watered garden I can hardly get sheer beyond the desert too. Impossible, such an attitude, the moment it is put into words. The next step is sheer Phariseanism which says within its soul; "I am rich and well-placed and meritorious, so the Lord will be gratified if I consider Him." I don't see how you are ever going to get near to God unless you are content to go as one of His undeserving poor. Neither do I see how we are to manifest anything of Him in our character, unless, like Him, we are willing to let something go out in unassuming, seemingly unprofitable directions.

"Could I be cast where Thou art not, That were indeed a desert spot." But I do not know where that spot is, and neither do you. There was one who the Lord commended once because she was willing to be content with crumbs. The best Christian amongst us will, many a time feel like that, and take heart from the thought of it. "I've no claim, but I may be spared a crumb," a crumb, which may not be much in itself but which is just everything because it is the difference between something and nothing. We can all be charitable, I suppose, to the "deserving poor"—awful phrase, summing up the complacency and patronage of millenarians. But what about the undeserving? Can you shut up your compassion wholly from them? Perhaps you tell yourself you ought to, when "Charity organization" is in the air. But do you do it? Can you divest yourself of a lurking suspicion that the Father's does not pass it

## RIFLE SHOOTING.

A friendly contest took place at Stonecutters Range on Saturday afternoon last, between teams of eight men representing the U.S.S.—and the H. K. P. R., for a cup subscribed for by each team. Conditions were deliberate firing at 200, 500, and 600 yards; Baily targets; one sighter and seven rounds at each range. The sailors won by 54 points. The scores were as follows:

U.S.S.—

	200	500	600	Total
Bosun's Mate	31	26	29	86
Milburn ...	31	26	29	86
Ch. Bosun's Mate	27	32	26	85
C. Stevens ...	27	32	30	84
Seaman Budura	27	27	30	84
Sgt. Durrant	25	30	27	82
Cox. Wiser	28	25	31	84
Carpenter's Mate	Wall	28	23	73
Sesman Dunlap	20	19	26	71
Gunner's Mate	Cunningham	20	23	65

Less 4% deduction for Aperture Sights .. 25

Net Total .. 602

H. K. P. R.

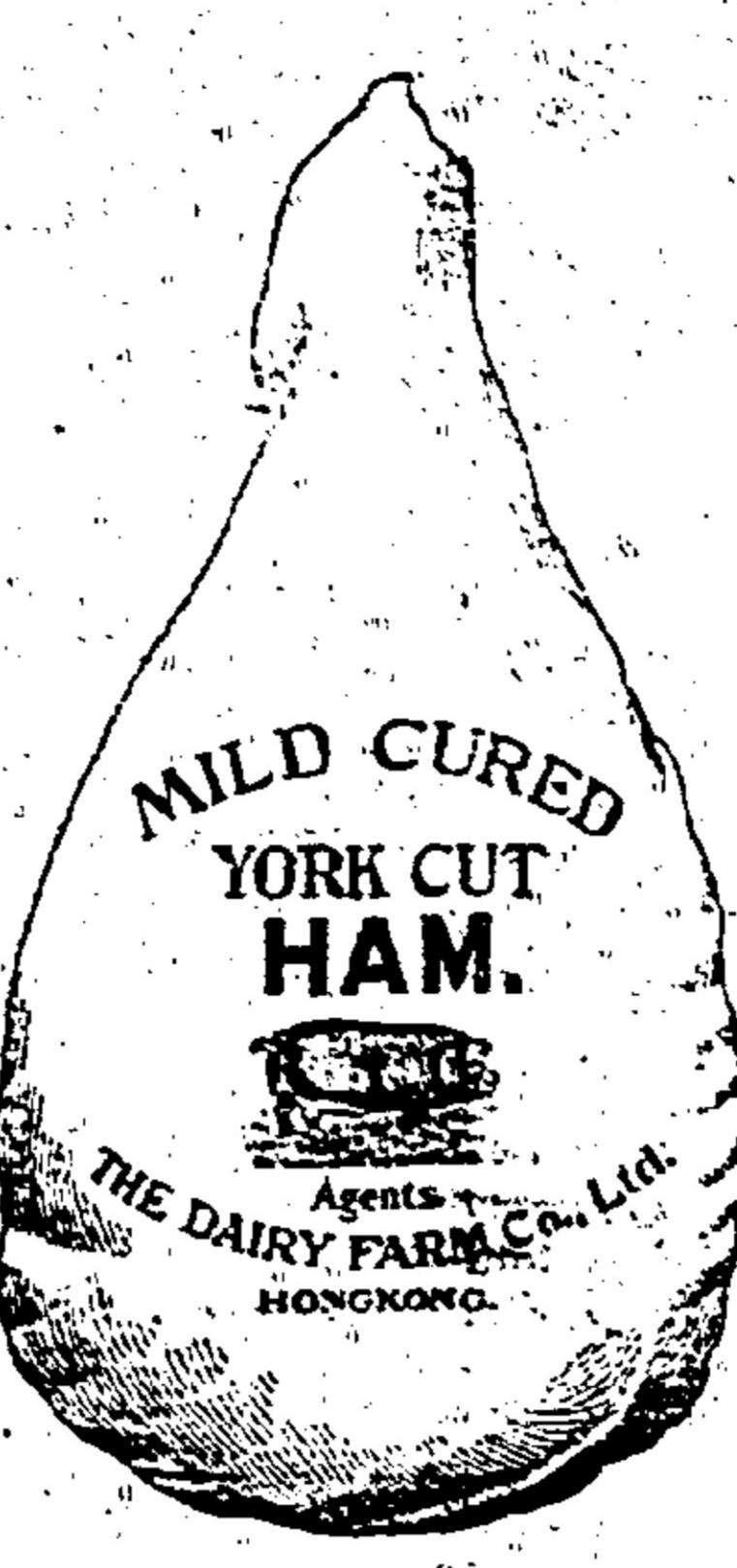
200 500 600 Total

Mr. Franks	26	30	29	85
Sergt. Ralph	27	28	27	82
C.I. Sinder	Kuhn	23	27	21
Inspr. McEwen	22	23	26	71
Sgt. Maj.				
Boylaroe	22	23	20	65
Mr. Jenkins	29	26	9	64
Sgt. Fisher	25	22	11	58
C. I. Chinchen	23	24	9	55

Less 4% deduction for Aperture Sights .. 3

Net Total .. 548

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.



## THE PHILIPPINES.

## New Vice-Governor Nominated.

The Manila Bulletin publishes the following cable:

Washington, May 29.—Mr. Charles Emmet Yeater, of Missouri, a practicing attorney at Sedalia, and formerly one of the Board of Curators of the University of Missouri, has been nominated by President Wilson as Vice Governor and Secretary of Public Instruction for the Philippine Islands. The nomination was submitted by the President of the Senate for confirmation this morning, and will probably be confirmed within a day or two.

At the same time, President Wilson also submitted to the Upper House the nominations of Judge Thomas A. Street, of Alabama, now a member of the Philippines Code Committee, and of Mr. George A. Malcolm, Dean of the College of Law of the University of the Philippines, for places as associate Justices on the Supreme Court of the Islands, to fill the vacancies occasioned by the recent retirement of Justices Moreland and Trent. Confirmation of these appointments is also expected without delay.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

## JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LIJN.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Joint Service of the  
NEDERLAND AND  
ROTTERDAM LLOYD  
Royal Mail Lines.

## THE Steamship

## REMBRANDT.

Having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, consignees of cargo are hereby notified that all goods are being issued at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after noon the tenth of June 1917, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 14th June, 1917, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 10th June, 1917, at 10 a.m. by the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Sons.

No Fire Insurance, whatsoever has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA JAPAN LIJN,

Agents

Hongkong, June 1st, 1917.

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## COLONY.

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that may  
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as shown in the sketch or closed.  
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CO. LTD.  
Men's Wear Specialists,  
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TELEPHONE 30.28.

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AGENTS—

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For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS,  
FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,  
Superintendent.

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11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.

Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.

Excellent Tables. Reduced First Class Fare.

S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. All STEAMERS call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Points, European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Rate of Freight, Passage, etc. apply to

Agents:

HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—KOBE—YOKOHAMA.

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General Agent, Passenger Department,  
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TELEPHONE 42.

**BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.**  
APCAR LINE.Regular Service Between  
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASOON & CO., LTD.,  
Hongkong, Mar. 21, 1917. Agents.**"ELLERMAN" LINE.**  
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS  
TO  
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.  
General Agents,or to REISS & Co. Canton  
Hongkong, 2 Jan., 1917.**MOTOR CARS**  
FOR SALE OR HIRE  
ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE APPLY:  
EXILE GARAGE  
TELE. 4000. DES VILLE ROAD.

## SHIPPING

**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration.

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapor, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira...	Kamakura Maru Capt. Shirai T. 12,500	FRI, 8th June, at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via Keelung, Sh'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimizu & Yokohama.....	Ishidzuoka Maru Capt. Noma T. 12,500	WED, 20th June, at noon.
SHANGHAI and Kobe.....	Mishima Maru Capt. Nishimura T. 15,000	TUE, 5th June, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama....	Asahi Maru Capt. Kosaka T. 8,000	TUESDAY, 5th June.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama....	Siwa Maru Capt. Sekine T. 21,000	MON, 13th June, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama....	Kirin Maru Capt. Sasaki T. 8,000	SATURDAY, 16th June.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama....	Atsuta Maru Capt. Itsuno T. 16,000	MONDAY, 2nd July, at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama....	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,600	FRI, 15th June, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe.....	Tohomi Maru Capt. Kamada T. 8,000	THURSDAY, 7th June.
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe.....	Rangoon Maru Capt. Kobayashi T. 8,000	SATURDAY, 9th June.
KOBE and Yokohama.....		

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL.  
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via Manila, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.....

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B. MORI, Manager.**TOYO KISEN KAISHA.**SAN FRANCISCO LINE  
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	12th June.
Shinjo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	22nd June.
Persia Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	3rd July.
Korea Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	17th July.
Siberia Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	27th July.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	10th Aug.
	1st class to London G1348. (271,10.0), return G854. (£122). " " San Francisco G250. return G8437.50.	

\*For this voyage the Persia Maru will call at Honoulin.

Special Rates given to NAVAL &amp; MILITARY, CIVIL SEAVARIS, MISSIONARIES, to

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal

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Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, ILOILO, LOS ANGELOS.

Steamer Tons &amp; Speed Leave Hongkong

Anyo Maru 18,500 - 15 knots 11th Sept.

For Full Particulars as to Passage &amp; Freight, apply to

T. DAICO, Agent  
KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone No. 291.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

## SHIPPING

**C. N. C.**

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	6th June at 4 p.m.
PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	Kaifong	7th June at noon.
SHANGHAI	Siskiang	7th June at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Tanisui	9th June at 4 p.m.
NEWCHWANG	Anhui	9th June at 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENSIN	Huchow	10th June at d'light.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL."

CHINA LINE.—Twin-Screw-Steamer "Chihua," "Taming" and "Tean." Excellent Saloon accommodation A/cabinets; Electric fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck Aft. on "Taming" &amp; "Tean."

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S.S. "Anhui," "Chenai," "Sensing," "Yungchow," "Shantung," and "Shinkang," with excellent accommodation, electric light and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai; leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

**BUTTERFIELD & SWINE.**Telephone No. 34.  
Hongkong June 5, 1917.

Agents.

**JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.**

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Arrived on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tiliwang		8th June	14th June	KOBE
Tillaroen		6th June	13th June	SHANGHAI
Tibodas		6th July	13th July	KOBE
Tikini		6th July	12th July	SHANGHAI

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

**JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.**

York Building. [15]

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.**  
HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 3 to 10 days.)

Steamship	Captain	Leaving
Haihong	J. W. Evans	TUES, 5th June, at noon.
Haitan	A. E. Hodgins	TUES, 12th June, at noon.

## FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

**Douglas Lapraik & Co., Ltd.**

General Managers.

**INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On


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## NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.  
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FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

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This vessel plies regularly between HONG-KONG & BELAWAN DELI (Sumatra) via Swatow.

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This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences and carries a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight and passage apply to:-  
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14,000 tons Each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,  
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THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

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s.s. "ECUADOR"  
s.s. "COLOMBIA"  
s.s. "VENEZUELA" { For dates of sailing apply  
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These steamers have the most modern equipment including over head electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHES & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyko Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

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ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,  
Telephone No. 141. Chater Road

## HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO &amp; WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

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HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer ..... \$ 7.00  
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00  
Single Fare by Day Steamer ..... 6.00  
Return Fare by Day Steamer ..... 11.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

TUESDAY, 5th JUNE, 1917.

10.00 p.m. Faishan. | 4.30 p.m. Heungshan.

WEDNESDAY, 6th JUNE, 1917.

8.00 a.m. Heungshan. | 8.00 a.m. Kinshan.

10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 4.00 p.m. Faishan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taishan, Tons 2,008. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 10th JUNE, 1917.

The Company's Steamship "TAISHAN."

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B. The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

The attention of the Public is drawn to special facilities afforded by the Police Department of the Macao Government. Passes are issued at the Police Station facing the Company's Wharf during delay and trouble in having to apply at the Head Police Station for permits.

Fares: Saloon, Single \$5, Return \$5.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "SUI TAI".

Leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 9 p.m. and Canton to Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SANAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NANNING 569 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same day at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

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## VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.			

Victoria, B.C., & Japan	Kamakawa M.	N. Y. K.	8 June
San Francisco via Japan	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	12 June
San Francisco via Japan	Tjissondari	J.O.J. L.	19 June
Victoria, B.C., & Japan	Shidzuka M.	N. Y. K.	20 June
San Francisco via Japan	Shiroyo M.	T. K. K.	22 June
San Francisco via Japan	P. Juliania	J.O.J. L.	23 June
China	G. M. S. S.	T. K. K.	23 June
Persia M.	T. K. K.	J.C. L.	3 July
Bintang	T. K. K.	J.C. L.	12 July
Korea M.	T. K. K.	J.C. L.	17 July
Siberia M.	T. K. K.	J.C. L.	27 July
Tenyu M.	T. K. K.	J.C. L.	10 Aug.
China	P. M. S. S.	J.C. L.	5 Sept.
Ayoo M.	T. K. K.	J.C. L.	11 Sept.

## JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Taming	B. & S.	6 June
Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	7 June
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Totomi M.	N. Y. K.	7 June
Shanghai	Wingsang	J. M. Co.	7 June
Pakhoi & Haiphong	Kaifong	B. & S.	7 June
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	9 June
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	9 June
Shanghai	Tamsui	B. & S.	9 June
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	Anhui	B. & S.	9 June
Sandakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	12 June
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	12 June
Shanghai	Titaroem	J.C.J. L.	13 June
Kobe	Tjiliwong	J.C.J. L.	14 June
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	15 June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kirin M.	N. Y. K.	16 June
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	16 June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Suwa M.	N. Y. K.	18 June
Shanghai	Atsuta M.	N. Y. K.	2 July
Kobe	Tjikini	J.C.J. L.	12 July
	Tjibodas	J.C.J. L.	13 July

## NOTICES.

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BUILDERS OF SHIPS, ENGINES,  
BOILERS

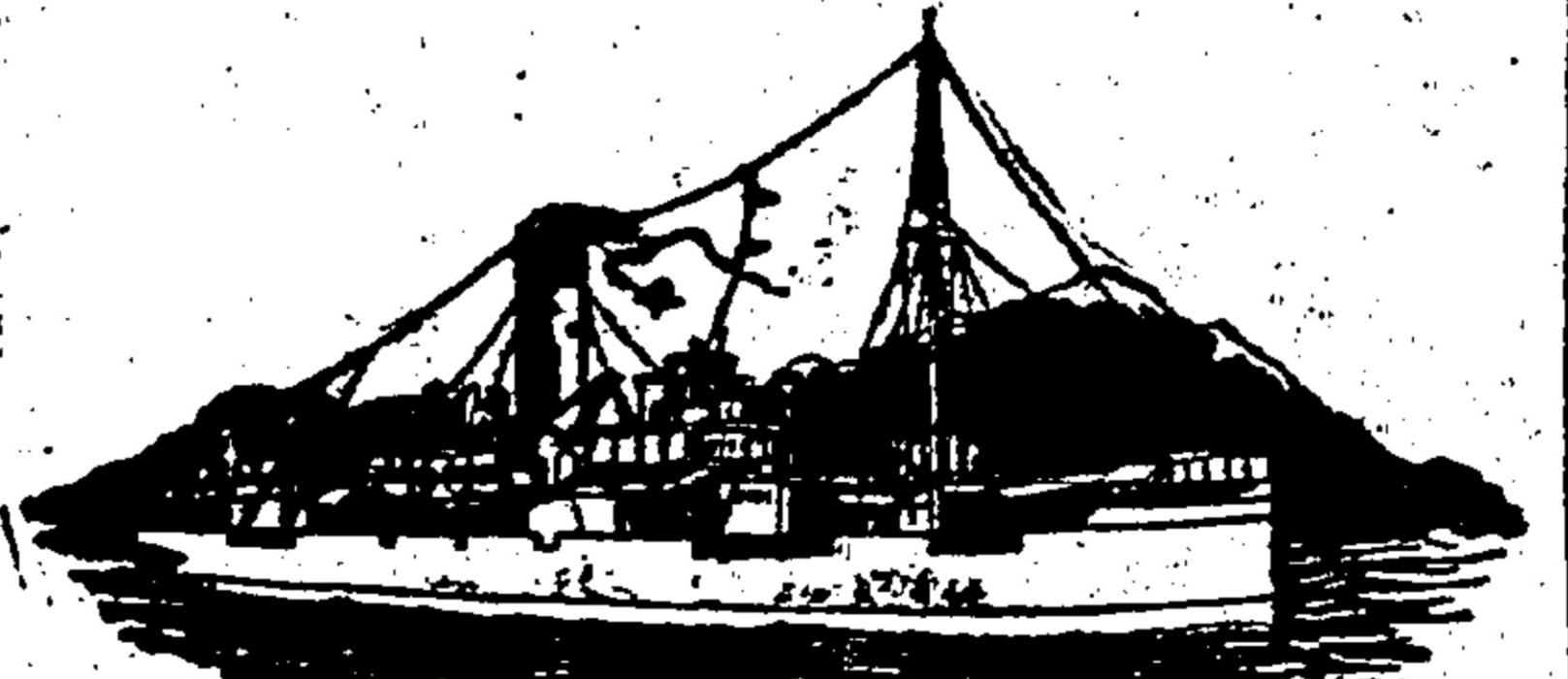
Of all Types and Sizes, Repairers, Salvors,  
Forgemasters, Brass and Iron Founders,  
Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

## GRAVING DOCK.

787' X 88' X 34'-6"

PATENT SLIPWAYS.

Take Vessels up to 3,000 Tons Displacement.

ELECTRIC CRANES  
Ranging up to 100 Tons.

S.S. "RAJANG" launched April, 1916.

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and Electric Welding Systems.  
AGENTS FOR:-JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.  
Marine & Road Motors, Light Draft Carriers,  
Guaboots, Speedy Launches, Harbour Crafts,  
Houseboats and Pleasure Craft of every description,  
Motor Pumping Sets, Motor Vehicles, &c.THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND  
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MANUFACTURERS OF IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARD-  
WARE. MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Importers. Pig Iron and  
Country Coal/Importers. General Stores  
Drapers and Tailors. Drapers. Toy, Stationery, Books, &  
General Merchandise. Agents for the  
General Merchandise.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.  
Just arrived. Fresh assorted  
American Sweets & Fry's  
Chocolates.

## ADVERTISE

WITH US. OUR CHARGE IS

## 2 CENTS

## PER PAGE

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## NOTICE.

## ◆◆◆◆◆

MITSUBISHI GOSHI  
KWAISHA  
(MITSUBISHI CO.)

## COAL DEPARTMENT.

## SOLA PROPRIETORS OF

TAKASIMA, OGNI, MUTARE, KISH-

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ZU, SATO, KARADA, SHIRANE,

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Agents for SAKITO GOSEI.

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## THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

PONY-RIDERS  
CAUTIONED.

Congratulations from Macao.

The following telegrams have passed between the Officer Administering the Government at Macao and H.E. the Governor of Hongkong:

(Translation).

4th June, 1917.

His Excellency.

The Governor, Hongkong.

I have the honour to tender Your Excellency in the name of the Colony of Macao sincere congratulations on the occasion of the anniversary of the birthday of His Majesty the King and Emperor.

OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT.

5th June, 1917.

His Excellency

The Officer Administering the Government, Macao.

I have honour to acknowledge Your Excellency's telegram of yesterday's date and to convey to Your Excellency the sincere appreciation of myself and of the Colony of Hongkong of your felicitations on the occasion of the anniversary of the birthday of King George the Fifth.

MAY.

## ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION.

A Criminal Sessions Trial.

The Chief Justice (Sir William Ross Davies) sat in Criminal Sessions to hear the last of the cases on the May list, an Indian contractor, named Ks Rim Din, of 132, Portland Street, being charged with fraudulent misappropriation of \$2,250 entrusted to him by a Chinese woman, named Lai Wai-sim, of 10, Chancery Lane.

Mr. G. N. Orme, appeared to prosecute on behalf of the Crown and Mr. F. C. Jenkins (instructed by Mr. Mattingley), defended the prisoner, who pleaded not guilty.

The following were empanelled on the jury:—Messrs. W. A. Cook, J. Bock, S. R. Aitken, J. M. Soeters, H. O. Holt, C. A. Remedios, and J. S. Rodriguez.

In outlining the case for the prosecution, Mr. Orme said that the prisoner was a man who had been in the Colony for some years and had made his way into a position of some trust. The money was entrusted to him for the purchase of some land near the Yau Ma Tei railway station, it having been applied for by a number of Portuguese residents who wanted to form a colony. The land was taken up, but as insufficient money was forthcoming from the Portuguese community, certain Chinese and other prospective holders of lots had to be brought in and a syndicate was formed, Mr. Gittins being chosen to act as Secretary. All this took place in 1914, and the prisoner was an applicant for the work of contractor. In the spring of 1914, he met the complainant, and discussions took place as to whether she would take up any of the lots in the syndicate. Eventually she was taken to the original promoter of the scheme, and there she paid a deposit of \$200 on Lot 36, being told that she would have to pay the balance within three months. Later, the defendant took her to the office of Mr. Gittins, and she paid another \$200 as a deposit on Lot 102, which she also wanted to take up. The balance of the money on these two lots amounted to \$2,250, and when the three months allowed for the balance to be paid was nearly expiring, the prisoner visited the complainant and reminded her that the money should be paid. He said he could take it, and she did pay him \$2,250. She asked him about the titles and he said that would be all right. She saw him several times about the titles, and, getting no satisfaction, she went to see her solicitors and a warrant was issued. The prisoner could not be found, but later, when a second warrant was issued, he was arrested. The facts of the case were quite simple, and it was for the jury to decide whether prisoner had applied the money to the purpose for which it had been given him, or whether he had applied it to other purposes.

The hearing was adjourned.

## Alleged Furious Riding on Kennedy Road.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. Dyer Ball, a Portuguese named Wilmer was charged with furiously riding a horse along Kennedy Road on May 30, at 6.10 p.m.

An Indian constable said that he was on duty at the time and saw defendant and another man on horses come along Kennedy Road, at a terrific rate. He put up his hand for them to stop, but they ignored him and kept right on.

A little later, they returned and once more he put up his hand to stop them, both men dismounting when they had got a little way past. He followed them and when he was getting close up, the other man jumped on his steed and galloped away, the defendant trying to do the same.

Witness stopped him, and as there seemed to be some misunderstanding about defendant giving his name, he was taken to the Police Station.

Defendant said that he and a fellow named Rocha were on horseback at the time stated. He was trying to teach Rocha to ride. All went well, however, until a couple of dogs barked at the horses, and Rocha's mount broke away and bolted. Defendant tried to pull it up there, but could not do so, so he galloped after Rocha and stopped his horse. They were on their way back when Rocha's horse once more bolted. The Indian put up his hand and he stopped as soon as he could, but Rocha carried right on.

His Worship said he believed that defendant had tried to prevent an accident, but Kennedy Road was not the place to learn how to ride a horse. Especially at this time of the evening there were many amahs with children about, and it was a dangerous practice. This time he would not record a conviction, but he wished it to be understood that this case was to be a caution.

## RUSSIA—AMERICA.

A wind in the world! The dark departs; The chains now rust that crushed men's flesh and bones, Feet tread no more the maledewed prison stones. And slavery is lifted from your hearts.

A wind in the world! O Company Of darkened Russia watching long in vain, Now shall you see the cloud of Russia's pain. Go shrinking out across a sun- er sky.

A wind in the world! Our God shall be In all the future left no kingly doll, Decked out with dreadful sceptre, steel and stile, But walk the earth—a man in charity.

A wind in the world! And doubts are blown To dust alcz, and the old stare come forth— Stars of a creed to Pilgrim Fathers worth.

A wind in the world! And flowers strown.

A wind in the world! Now truancy From the true self is ended; to her part Supreme again she moves—and from her heart.

A great America cries: Death to Tyranny!

A wind in the world! And we have come.

Together, sea by sea; in all the lands Vision doth move at last; and Freedom stands With brightened wings, and smiles and beacons borne!

JOHN GALSWORTHY.

The foregoing contribution belongs to the series of messages from British authors which, at the request of the Provisional Committee of the Duma, have been cabled by the *Daily Chronicle* to Russia for publication in the *Rossia Press*.

## DRESS IN PARIS.

## A Review of New Styles.

In Paris women long to put on spring frocks and hats, but cold winds and icy showers forbid. Furs and long coats have still been worn up to now, in spite of the calendar and the Government's new measure of putting on the clock for an hour to give us another hour of spring daylight. So far, spring has been but a continuation of winter, and the pretty clothes which are ready to burst out with the chestnuts and the Champs Elysees have been hanging in wardrobes.

But there are plenty of these pretty clothes all the same, and the dressmakers à la mode are very busy. In some houses it has been impossible to get a saleswoman in the afternoon, and the workrooms are overcrowded.

Prices are very high, as material and labour are both much more expensive than they were. Buyers are as well dressed as ever, and there seem to be some misunderstandings about defendant giving his name, he was taken to the Police Station.

Defendant said that he and a fellow named Rocha were on horseback at the time stated. He was trying to teach Rocha to ride. All went well, however, until a couple of dogs barked at the horses, and Rocha's mount broke away and bolted. Defendant tried to pull it up there, but could not do so, so he galloped after Rocha and stopped his horse. They were on their way back when Rocha's horse once more bolted. The Indian put up his hand and he stopped as soon as he could, but Rocha carried right on.

His Worship said he believed that defendant had tried to prevent an accident, but Kennedy

Road was not the place to learn how to ride a horse. Especially

at this time of the evening there were many amahs with children about, and it was a dangerous practice. This time he would not record a conviction, but he wished it to be understood that this case was to be a caution.

## BOXING NOTES.

## Farewell to A Mongkong Journalist.

In the bot weather, there is every appearance that a fine boxing programme is going to be put up in the near future. Brown's spirited challenge to Young Ahern has fired other exponents of the art, of which there are quite a number in the Colony, and they have one and all got busy, till this morning challenges were flying about like aeroplanes on the Western Front. Staff Inspector Wilden, who will probably promote the affair under the auspices of the Police Reserve, has been bombarded with enquiries from boxers, and there is every reason to anticipate that the matches, when they take place, will provide some of the best entertainment we have had. It is rather unlikely that the promoters will feel justified in going to the expense of erecting another matched, which served its purpose so well on the two last occasions, and which was so admirably adapted for boxing contests, being cool for both contestants and spectators. Failing this, there seems to be no alternative than that the City Hall should be engaged for the night. A portion of the proceeds will, of course, go to charity, and the promoters therefore wish to carry out the arrangements with as little expense as possible. In the circumstances, one cannot help feeling that it would be an act of kindness on the part of the trustees of the City Hall if for this occasion they allowed the free use of the premises, for by so doing they would add materially to the funds which will be devoted to charitable objects.

Seaman Brown, though it is not definitely settled that the contest will come off, has gone into strict training in anticipation. He certainly is not going to take any chances of being caught napping. The Naval Canteen has been placed at his disposal, and the public interested in boxing are invited to see him getting himself in full trim on certain days of this week. From all accounts, he is a man who will put up a good fight against Ahern, who is also training for the fray. At any rate, boxing men are looking forward with keen anticipation to the scrap, and great would be the disappointment if it does not take place.

Staff Inspector Wilden has heard from the following men who are anxious to fix up a fight:—W. Isaacs 9.12; A. Higgs 11.10; F. Belstone 10.2; S. Allen 7.12; A. Barnes 11.6; and A. Boyd 10.7. Most of these men are well known to boxing audiences in Hongkong, and from them there should be no difficulty in choosing some fighters who will give good accounts of themselves and keep the ball rolling till the big fight comes on.

## RINGSIDE.

## Telegrams for the United States.

The Great Northern Telegraph Co. announces that telegrams without text or with only one text word, plain or code, are not allowed by the American censor-

ship.

A wind in the world! Some are made from old-fashioned scarves, others with embroidered crepe de chine, many are in coloured crepe, and not a few in pure white muslin with a touch of colour in the collar and cuffs. Detachable collars are made with them, and these can take all sorts of fantastic shapes, from the Elizabethan ruff to the Puritan collar and the ruffles of the eighties.

Hats are as variable in shape as sleeves. They turn up and turn down, they are tall in the crown and they are low, they are worn straight and also on one side, low on the head, and rather high; the thing not to do is to wear a hat that is meant to be worn high and a low wearing hat high.

Ostrich feathers, generally uncurled, are in fashion, and pom-poms for trimming. Tulle draped hats of the picture type have a twist of ribbon, and the tall toques which are draped have a flower or two thrust into the folds. A big hat much liked by the young is high in the crown and very wide in the brim at the sides, but not in front or behind. Brown, tan, black, blue and beige

together, are among the favourite tones, and the tall soft toque in some neutral tone, of some strongy material, trimmed with high-placed uncultured ostrich feathers, looks well. So does the toque with a small crown drooping to one side over a coloured brim. The little beret hat is so juvenile that it is only for girls, and the Charlotte is for summer.

Boots and gloves remain much the same. Boots are well-fitting and well-balanced in patent leather and cloth, or velveteen; a little frivolous are shoes in patent leather; and there are brown leather shoes and boots for summer and some rather fantastic little shoes for the house. In gloves there are darker shades than usual, to avoid constant washing and cleaning. The monogram shape is popular, but even expensive gloves and also stockings are now unsatisfactory to buy, for the dyes are poor and soon come off on the hands.

Gloves which cost 8s. and 10s. the pair are the same, and stockings mostly inexpensive are no better value.

## CHINESE DINNER.

## Mr. William H. Stone.

*Continued from page 1.*

## OBITUARY.

## Accused of Killing His Adopted Mother.

An alleged murder at Tsui Wan was enquired into by Mr. J. K. Wood at the Police Court this afternoon, when a Chinese named Yau Yau Chun, was charged with the murder of his adopted mother, who was a widow, living in the village.

Mr. Aggasiz, instructed by the Crown prosecuted.

Dr. Macfarlane, Government bacteriologist, spoke to examining a quantity of blood-stained clothing and other articles. Human blood stains were found.

Dr. McKenna said he examined the prisoner in Victoria Gaol, when he found marks on the man's hands and arms.

The facts of the case are that the woman was found killed in her house, with very severe wounds on the jaw and ear. A blood-stained chopper was found. The defendant first made to the deceased's brother, saying that his mother had fallen down and killed herself.

Mr. B. W. Gray, of the P.W.D., proved a plan of the house, showing where blood stains were found.

Dr. Smalley Medical Officer for the New Territories spoke to making a post mortem examination of the body.

He went on to describe the injuries.

Other evidence was taken and the case was adjourned.

Nethersole Hospital. The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the Nethersole Hospital Extension:—Anonymous, \$50.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Aginaldo	Monic S
Austin M.C.	Minco C
Blight	Peach P.M.
Cuthbert Mrs & Mr	Paton J.S.
Cuthbert Miss	Reid Mr & Mrs F
Clark G.H.	W
Crow F.S.C.	Hornburgh
Dawson J.	Smith A.P.
Duncombe Mrs	Selwyn Lt.V.
Forbes G.O.	Shrimpton Mr D
Graves Mr & Mrs	See M.
Holman	Sectryman K.
Hoo Chakhoon	Satch A.
Ishii	Simonds H.G.
Ide M.	Takabashi Mrs
Iokzani T.	Takayagi Mr & Mrs
Ishiwara	Thompson Dr & Mrs
Itoh	W.S.
James F.H.	Togawa K.
Jackson Miss C.E.	Tu Goo Chai
Kam Chin Nam	Tong Sha Chit
Korekawa	Thompson R.T.
Kuzuhara I.	Willott E.W.
Kumio Mrs M.	Webb C.M.
Moore W.H.	Wanoff Mr & Mrs
Nakano Mrs	Yoshitomo Mrs T.
	Yoshitomo Miss

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Anderson A.L.	James W.E.
Ainsa Mrs A.	Kane Mr & Mrs H.
Ainsa Miss O.	W.
Bennett Mrs F.	Kee Sian
Brown Mr & Mrs E.	Kemp D.A.
C.	Luk Shih In
Bradley W.H.	Lim Mr & Mrs P.H.
Burford Mrs & Mr	Lim Master Po.
M.J.	Lim Master Lew.
Blumenthal S.	Lim P.T.
Bourne Mr & Mrs	Leslie P.G.
M.B.	Liebold Mrs L.
Blackstone Mrs L.A.	MacFarlane Master
Bothello Miss P.	Michael H.
Bothello Miss A.	H.J.
Baldwin Mr & Mrs	Mills G.C.
Newland	Manders B.M.
Baldwin Master B	Malcolm G.M.
Baldwin Miss M.	MacFarlane Mr &
Baldwin Master B.	Mrs W.R.
Baldwin Miss B.	MacFarlane Master
Bothello J.O. de S.	Meyer Mr P.A.
Bothello Miss C.	Moses A.S.
Bing Chia Shih	Meagher Miss K.T.
Colman Dr & Mrs	Maurice Mrs B.
S.S.	Mather Sister A.
Colman Miss C.H.	Matthews B.C.
Colman Miss M.P.	McLaren A.
Colvin Capt & Mrs	Oliver Sister A.
W.M.	Owen E.P.
Colvin	

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Malayan Coal.

The output of coal during 1916 from the Malayan Collieries at Rantau Panjang, now generally known as the Rawang Mines, was 101,846 tons, says the Chief Secretary in his annual report. For some time the output was restricted owing to a "want" having been encountered in the north mine. Shortage of labour and the want of essential supplies tended to restrict the extension of operations.

Australia's Trade with Japan.

It is interesting to note the expansion of trade between Australia and Japan since the outbreak of war. Japan is rapidly capturing the toy markets formerly monopolised by Germany. Whereas Australia purchased £3,000 worth of toys from Japan in the first five months of 1914, the figures rose to £25,300 for the corresponding months of last year. Taking the same periods of 1914 and 1916 respectively, Australia bought £12,000 worth of Japanese cotton tissues in 1914, as compared with £53,000 worth in 1916, and £3,500 worth of porcelain in 1914, as against £52,000 worth in 1916.

Mobilisation of Finance.

The definite entry of the United States into the war says the *L. and C. Express* of April 11 has given a real impetus to markets. It solves the most urgent of the financial difficulties. It takes off our shoulders the burden of supporting much of the financial and economic load of the Allies. It means that vast financial and economic resources, to say nothing of men, are at the disposal of the leaders of the Alliance. We could have struggled on as it was. But the chief dangers are removed, and the stress is relaxed. So that, during the week, we have seen the foreign exchanges moving decidedly satisfactorily. Finance can be mobilised faster than fleets, and faster far than new armies can be created. The United States has attracted to herself by her enterprise and her resources an important part of the wealth of the Allies during the war, and they now return into the common stocks a part of the wealth accumulated during these years.

Our loans to our Allies, and especially our money paid down in the United States for purchases in America, have been by far the most hampering financial burden that we have borne. In a war of endurance and attrition money counts, and with the resources of the Republic at their back the Allies will continue to fight without the weary anxiety which before oppressed them. The great change in the opposite situation which may result to our Allies from the American financial programme is reflected in the improvement in the value of the franc, and also in that of the Italian lire. The sterling exchange on New York went up to 4.77. But these movements evidently only represent a beginning. Nobody quite grasps yet the full effects which may be produced by being able to deal with the United States as a generous partner and no longer on a strictly commercial basis. Mr. McAdoo's announcement that the American Government's 5,000 million dollars bond issue at 3½ per cent. will include 3,000 million dollars to be used for Allied credits, the foreign loans already made in the United States to the Allies at a higher rate of interest being converted into these 3½ per cent. bond at par, suggests that apart from the gift of 2 to 3½ per cent. in interest on the existing allied borrowings which this would represent, as compared with the present basis, the colonists compensated for them will be reduced, and that the revaluation of dollar securities for that purpose will no longer be necessary. The whole exchange position, too, is altered, and with it the cost of the monetary position in London. If gold need not be sent to New York from Europe, under a good deal of uncertainty still reigns as to how the world's financial conditions will

STATE PURCHASE.

Views of the Working Classes.

that after it is over they will be tackled in such a way and with such a determination to solve them as we have never before known.

"Prohibitionists," Mr. Hodge added, "are endeavouring to stimulate public opinion and force the hands of the Government in their direction. I have not come across any man in the Trade Union movement of any standing who holds with that activity. In fact, all with whom I have come in contact declare that prohibitionists are seeking to exploit personal opinion with the war as an excuse. My own view is that they do their cause more harm than good by this exaggeration of the evils of the drink traffic hampering the output of munitions. It is not true of the great mass of the workers. I have had letters from time to time from many of the larger employers in the country, declaring that drink has not diminished the output."

CHILD-CRIME IN GERMANY.

Increase Attributed to Hate.

A sad increase of crime among German children between the ages of twelve and eighteen is disclosed by Dr. Albert Hellwig in his recent book on "The War and Crime Among the Young," published in Germany and reviewed in the London *Daily Mail*. The German author is a police-court judge who, to get material for his work, "scoured German newspapers, obtained numerous reports from institutions and societies which care for the young, and finally he wrote direct to the police authorities in several hundred German towns." The last proof-sheets of the book went to press on June 27, 1916, we are told, so that almost exactly two years of war are covered. In our issue for July 8, 1916, we cited Judge Hellwig's articles on the subject in *Grenzzeitung* (Berlin), where some generalisations were drawn on the theme that now is presented with startling particularity. The British reviewer noted these details in his summary of the German work:

"As opinion ripened, therefore, the Trade Union movement came to the conclusion that State purchase and State control was the only sensible way of dealing with the question, the Trade Union Congress has decided in this sense. Besides putting the whole country on one level, the great result would be that you would get pure beer. The object of the State would be to secure a pure beverage. Then, take away the element of private profit from the traffic, and the public-house manager would have no interest in increasing his sales. Indeed, under a well-regulated State system an increase in sales would almost be regarded as detrimental instead of beneficial."

"Another argument in favour of State purchase is that the public-house would be made what it was originally intended to be, a place of rest and refreshment. It would become a sort of working-men's club. The ideal public house would be set in some place where it would have pleasant surroundings, with, perhaps, a lawn tennis ground and bowling green. There might be something, also, in the shape of a winter garden, where people could sit and take their glass of beer under ideal conditions, and a room might be set apart for indoor games. Generally the conditions might be made such that no man need be ashamed to take his wife or child there."

"If we might describe these as accessories to the public-house, there might be some form of municipal control, the idea of the leaders of working class opinion being that after the payment of interest and allowance for depreciation and renewals the profits should go to the local authority for the purpose of extending and improving the means of amusement and recreation and beautifying these ideal public-houses. In this way they consider the curse of drunkenness would practically disappear."

"Of course, the men in the Labour movement who are looking ahead do not consider that this alone would solve the whole problem. The Government must also pay attention to housing conditions and deal with the question of a living wage. Unless a man has a living wage he cannot live in a decent house. Consequently two things practically run together. The question of education is also bound up with it. At the present moment, considering the manner in which people are engrossed with the war, working class leaders are very seriously concerned with these problems. The war has worked such a change in general public opinion that there appears to be no hope

PROHIBITION.

To Be Enforced in U. S. Army.

Washington, May 26.—American Government authorities are taking steps to enforce the prohibition in the army brought about by the passage of the new Army Bill which forbids the sale of alcoholic liquors to any officers or men of the Army. Everywhere throughout the country, prohibition in the Army is being strictly enforced. Bars, hotels, clubs and other places have been notified that they must not sell liquor to officers or men in uniform. Already all the border posts on the Mexican frontier have gone dry, according to dispatches from El Paso.

The Secretary of War, Mr. Baker, has appealed to the Government of all the States to assist in keeping the mobilisation districts free from immorality.

The Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Daniels, has written to Mr. Clark, the Speaker asking for his support in legislation to enforce for the sailors of the United States Navy, prohibition similar to that which the Army Bill imposes upon members of the Army.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;  
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS. H. K. & S. Banks b. 8705

MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons s. \$350

North Chinas n. 150

Unions n. \$370

Yangtze n. ex 73 \$200

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires b. \$146

H. K. Fires b. \$397

SHIPPING.

Douglas b. \$82

Steamboats b. \$17.50

Indos (Def.) n. \$108

Indos (Pref.) s. \$40

Shells n. 109

Ferries b. \$29

REFINERIES.

Sugars sa. \$103

Malabons n. \$90

MINING.

Kailans b. \$2.6

Langkats b. t. 17

Raubis s. \$2.45

Tronohs n. 27.6

Urais n. \$3-

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &c.

H. K. Wharves n. \$76

Kowloon Docks n. \$122

Shai Docks n. t. 93

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals n. \$99

H. K. Hotels b. \$100

Land Invest. \$95

H'phrey's Est. b. \$6.25

Kloon Lands n. \$33

Shai Lands b. t. 80

West Points b. \$75

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos n. t. 151

Kung Viiks s. t. 144

Shai Cottons s. t. 121

Yangtszeopos n. t. 5.70

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos n. \$7

China Light & P. n. \$4.50

Providents n. \$8

Dairy Farms. n. \$3.75

Greenislands n. \$7.75

H. K. Electrics b. \$4.49

H. K. K. Co. n. \$1.51

Ropes n. \$2.25

Steel Foundries n. \$10

Trams; Low Levelsa. \$6.20

Trams; Peak old n. \$3.10

Trans. Peak, newn. cts. 90

Laundries b. \$8.40

U. Waterboats n. \$18

Watsons b. \$6

Wm. Powells s. \$6.50

Morning Posts n. \$29

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Capital Paid up ... Francs 45,000,000

President ... Andri Berthiot.

General Manager A. J. Fornette.

HEAD OFFICE: 74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS

BRANCHES in PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN and HONGKONG.

BANKERS.

In FRANCE: Societe Generale pour le Developpement de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts.

Interest on deposits is allowed on the minimum of \$100 per month.

Depositors may transfer their accounts of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4% per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.  
Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000  
RESERVE FUNDS:

Starting ... £1,500,000 at 21-  
\$15,000,000  
Silver ... \$18,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

S. H. Donaldson, Esq., Hon. Secy. General Manager.

J. A. Fletcher, Esq., Deputy General Manager.

C. G. Gandy, Esq., M. P. F. Ho, Esq., E. V. D. Park, Esq., W. H. Parkinson, Esq., A. H. Cooper, Esq., C. G. Gandy, Esq., Chairman.

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Shanghai—General Manager.

Tientsin—General Manager.

Head Office—General Manager.

Branches—General Manager.

Interest on Current Accounts.

Interest on Fixed Deposits.

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4½% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN;

Chief Manager.

N. J. STABE;

Chief Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA:

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON

Paid-up Capital ... £1,500,000

RESERVE FUNDS ... £1,500,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ... £1,500,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods.

Interest will be quoted on application.



There's a Difference  
BETWEEN  
"GOLD BAND"  
AND OTHER  
CIGARETTES.

Where nothing could please before  
"GOLD BAND" brings pleasure  
and satisfaction in a measure  
difficult to describe.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.  
AUCTIONEER & GENERAL  
BROKER.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 6th June, 1917, commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street. 85 Treadie Sewing Machines. 75 Boxes Tea. 7 Cases Cream Oat Meal. 8 do Cream Farina. 5 do Old Homestead. 9 do Yellow Meal. 9 do Cream Hominy. 1 Case P. P. Superstitive. 5 Bundles Senns Leaves. 2 do Cartridge Canes. 1 Benz Gas Lighting Set and Lamp. Terms—Cash on del very. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 7th June, 1917.

commencing at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture On view from Wednesday, 6th Inst.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms—Cash.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.  
Auctioneer

PARTICULARS OF SALE.

ALL that the right title interest of one NG CHEUNG NIM of and to Two-seventeenth Shares or interest in the TUNG HING COMPANY to be sold by Order of the Court by

PUBLIC AUCTION in One Lot on FRIDAY, the 8th day of June, 1917.

at NOON, by Mr. Geo. P. Lammert, Auctioneer

at his Sale Rooms, at No. 4 Duddell Street.

Subject to the conditions of Sale.

The following are the particulars:

All that the interest of the said Ng Cheung Nim is believed to be two shares of \$800 each out of 17 shares of \$800 each of land in the Tung Hing Company in the Colony of Hongkong together with all unpaid dividends (if any) in respect of the said shares standing in the name of the said Ng Cheung Nim, but subject to the Articles of Partnership of the said Tung Hing Company and also to the lien (if any) of the said Company.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to:

M.R.J.H. GARDINER,  
Vendor's Solicitor,  
29, Queen's Road Central,

or  
Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

No. 4, Duddell Street.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS 1917 Overland Touring Cars 5 Cylinder. 7 Seater. GEO. P. LAMMERT. Duddell Street. Hong Kong, 18th February, 1917.

GE. P. LAMMERT.  
Hong Kong, 23rd May, 1917.

POST OFFICE.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undeclared articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post.

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured, including gold coins and articles consisting partly of or containing gold; All manufacturers of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs insist that senders of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) the full name and address of the addressee (2) a statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Telegraphic advice has been received from London that the mails despatched from Hongkong via Siberia to London on March 13th 1917 and to London Forward on Mar 13th and 15th 1917 a/c presumed lost.

Monday, June 4, being a General Holiday, the Post Office will be open from 8 to 9 a.m.

There will be one delivery of ordinary correspondence and one collection of letters from the Pillar Boxes.

The Money Order Office will be entirely closed.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAIIS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.

Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.

Cheung Chow.—Week days, 2 p.m.

Shatin, Shauki and Sheungwan.—Week days, 4 p.m.

Aberdeen, Autau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Santan and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.

Canton, Samshui and Wuchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Namtau and Samuel.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.

Chanchun.—Week days, 10 a.m., 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

Shantou.—Week days, 5 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.

Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 8.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.

Tai Ping Tang.—Week days, 9.30 a.m.; Shet El.—Week days, 9.30 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.

Kongmoon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.

Kumchuk.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.

Kaukung.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except Saturdays; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.

H.K. Observatory, June 5, 1917.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Glenfalloch, Br. ss. 1,24, A. Ma-kenzie, 4th June—Singapore, 29th May. Gen.—Feng Soon Hong.

Leobrand, Dkt. ss. 3,670, H. J. Wilkins, 4th June—San Francisco, Nagasaki, 31st May. Gen.—J. C. J. L.

Kai-fong, Br. ss. 987, J. Robinson, 4th June—Halikong and Hainow, 3rd Gen.—B. S.

China, M. Jap. ss. 280, 5th June—Bangkok, 29th May. Rio—Chin.

Choo, China, ss. 280, Thornton, 5th May—Seigon, 31st May. Rio—Chin.

In morning. a. afternoon.

For the best Meals, Refreshments, Bread, Cakes and Confectionery, etc., before the war prices, ALEXANDRA GATE.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 5th at 11.55—The Japanese are landing, and those from the Philippines are incomplete. Pressure has decreased moderately over S. Manchuria and increased slightly to moderately elsewhere. The anticyclones have weakened and the continental depression remains central to the north-west of Haiphong, with indications of a secondary to the south of Shanghai.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.16 inch. Total since January 1st 1914 inches, average an average of 25.86 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District. Forecast.

1 Hongkong to Gap Rock. S.W. winds, moderate to light; cloudy, occasional showers.

2 Formos Channel. S. winds, moderate.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamock. The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register. June 5, a.m.

ENTERTAINMENTS

VICTORIA THEATRE

Tuesday 5th, June, 1917.

Pathé Gold Rooster Play (5 parts.)

"HAZEL KIRKE."

Featuring Pearl White & Creighton Hale.

For 3 NIGHTS Only.

Pathé's British Gazette.

"Saved By Wireless" and

VARIOUS COMICS.

BIJOU THEATRE.

The Coolest Theatre in Hongkong.

TUESDAY, 5th JUNE, 5.15 P.M.

Special Matinee

in aid of

THE PORTUGUESE RED CROSS SOCIETY.

(O cigarro do Soldado).

PROGRAMME

1 WAR GRAPHIC		
2 LIBERTY	(1st Episode)	Part I
3 do	... (2nd Episode)	Part II
4 do	... (3rd Episode)	Part III
5 do	... (4th Episode)	Part IV
6 "FOOL'S HEAD MISTAKEN FOR JIM".	A Portuguese Comic.	
	GOD SAVE THE KING.	

HONGKONG THEATRE.

(OLD LAND OFFICE BUILDINGS).

Commencing SATURDAY, 2nd JUNE, 1917.

Showing:—An Exclusive Italian Film

"MYSTERY OF ST. MARTIN'S BRIDGE"

In 5 Parts. etc., etc.

NOTICES.

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By Order,  
WEN TEH CHANG,  
Managing Director,  
Chinese Section,  
Canton-Kowloon Railway.

H. P. WINSLOW,  
Manager,  
British Section,  
Kowloon-Canton Railway.  
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1917.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and local Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding 50s.

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